

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

In re:
JOANN INC., et al.,¹
Debtors.
)) Chapter 11
))
)) Case No. 25-10068 (CTG)
))
)) (Jointly Administered)
))
)) Hearing Date: April 3, 2025 @ 1:00 pm (ET)
)) Objection Deadline: March 12, 2025 @ 4:00 p.m. (ET)

**MOTION OF DIANE IRVINE FOR RELIEF FROM THE AUTOMATIC STAY
PURSUANT TO SECTION 362(d) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE**

NOW COMES Diane Irvine (“Movant” or “Ms. Irvine”), by and through her undersigned counsel, and hereby moves this Court (the “Motion”), pursuant to Section 362(d) of Title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1532 (the “Bankruptcy Code”), Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 4001, and Local Rule 4001-1 for an order lifting the automatic stay imposed by Section 362(a) of the Bankruptcy Code in order to permit Movant to prosecute a personal injury action against debtor Jo-Ann Stores, LLC (together, with the above captioned co-debtors, the “Debtors”) and to proceed to collect any award against the Debtors’ applicable insurance policies. In support of this Motion, Movant respectfully represents as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. §1408 and 1409.
 2. This is a core proceeding within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b).

¹ The Debtors in these chapter 11 cases, along with the last four digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number, are: JOANN Inc. (5540); Needle Holdings LLC (3814); Jo-Ann Stores, LLC (0629); Creative Tech Solutions LLC (6734); Creativebug, LLC (3208); WeaveUp, Inc. (5633); JAS Aviation, LLC (9570); joann.com, LLC (1594); JOANN Ditto Holdings Inc. (9652); Dittopatterns LLC (0452); JOANN Holdings 1, LLC (9030); JOANN Holdings 2, LLC (6408); and Jo-Ann Stores Support Center, Inc. (5027) (together the "Debtors"). The Debtors' mailing address is 5555 Darrow Road, Hudson, Ohio 44236.

3. The statutory predicates for the relief requested herein are 11 U.S.C. §§ 362(d)(1) and 362(d)(2) and Bankruptcy Rule 4001.

FACTS

4. On January 15, 2025, (the “Petition Date”), each of the Debtors filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the “Court”). The Debtors’ cases are being jointly administered.

5. Prior to the Petition Date, on December 29, 2024, Ms. Irvine was shopping at a Joann store at 100 Commercial Road, Leominster, Massachusetts (the “Store”).

6. Ms. Irvine, a frequent customer at the Store, turned into an aisle where boxes had negligently been left unattended, presumably by Joann employees.

7. Ms. Irvine tripped over the boxes, striking her head and the left side of her body. Ms. Irvine suffered severe head injuries and a fractured left shoulder as a result of her fall.

8. Upon information and belief, the Debtor maintained insurance coverage through Sedgewick and has coverage to satisfy Ms. Irvine’s claims.

9. The enforcement and/ or collection of Ms. Irvine’s claims have been stayed as a consequence of the Debtors’ chapter 11 filings and the automatic stay provisions set forth in 11 U.S.C. § 362(a).

RELIEF REQUESTED

10. Through this Motion, Ms. Irvine seeks the entry of an order pursuant to § 362(d) of the Bankruptcy Code and 4001 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, granting relief from the automatic stay so that she may prosecute her claims against the Debtor’s insurance policy and, if necessary, to commence in an action in a Massachusetts state court in order to reduce her claims to judgment and satisfy any award or other resolution she may obtain solely against the Debtors’ applicable insurance policies and any other responsible individual or entity, other than the Debtors.

BASIS FOR RELIEF REQUESTED

11. Ms. Irvine is entitled to relief from the automatic stay pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1).

12. Section 362(d) of the Bankruptcy Code provides:

On request of a party in interest and after notice and a hearing, the Court shall grant relief from the stay provided under subsection (a) of this section, such as by terminating, annulling, modifying, or conditioning such stay....

11 U.S.C. §362(d)(1).

13. The term “cause” is not defined in the Code but rather must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *In re Rexene Prods. Co.*, 141 B.R. 574, 576 (Bankr. D. Del. 1992) (internal citations and quotations omitted). “Cause is a flexible concept and courts often...examin[e] the totality of the circumstances to determine whether sufficient cause exists to lift the stay.” *In re SCO Group, Inc.*, 395 B.R. 852, 856 (Bankr. D. Del. 2007).

14. At a hearing for relief from the automatic stay under Section 362(d), the party opposing stay relief bears the burden of proof on all issues with the exception of the debtors’ equity in property. See *In re Domestic Fuel Corp.*, 70 B.R. 455, 462-463 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1987); 11 U.S.C. § 362(g). If a creditor seeking relief from the automatic say makes a *prima facie* case of “cause” for lifting the stay, the burden of going forward shifts to the trustee pursuant to Bankruptcy Code Section 362(g). See *In re 234-6 West 22nd Street Corp.*, 214 B.R. 751, 756 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1997).

15. Courts often follow the logic of the intent behind §362(d), which is that it is most often appropriate to allow litigation to proceed in a non-bankruptcy forum, if there is no prejudice to the estate, “in order to leave the parties to their chosen forum and to relieve the bankruptcy court from duties that may be handled elsewhere.” *In re Tribune Co.*, 418 B.R. 116, 126 (Bankr. D. Del. 2009) (quoting legislative history of §362(d)) (internal citations omitted).

16. Courts in this District rely upon a three-pronged balancing test in determining whether “cause” exists for granting relief from the automatic stay to continue litigation:

- (1) Whether prejudice to either the bankrupt estate or the debtor will result from continuation of the civil suit;
- (2) Whether the hardship to the non-bankrupt party by maintenance of the stay outweighs the debtor’s hardship; and
- (3) The creditor’s probability of success on the merits.

See In re Tribune Co., 418 B.R. at 126.

17. Here, the facts weigh in Ms. Irvine’s favor on each of these three prongs. First, the Debtors will not suffer prejudice should the stay be lifted because Ms. Irvine’s claims must eventually be liquidated before she can recover from the bankruptcy estate or its insurers. Further, because her claims involve personal injury, they must be liquidated in a forum outside the Bankruptcy Court. 11 U.S.C. § 157(b)(5) (“personal injury tort...claims shall be tried in the district court in which the bankruptcy case is pending, or in the district court in the district in which the claims arose...”). Furthermore, Ms. Irvine has demanded and is entitled to a jury trial in the State Court Action, and a jury trial is not available in this Court.

18. Upon information and belief, the Debtors’ liability in this matter is covered by insurance. As such, any recovery by Ms. Irvine will not greatly impact the Debtors’ estates. *See In re 15375 Memorial Corp.*, 382 B.R. 652, 687 (Bankr. D. Del. 2008), *rev’d on other grounds*, 400 B.R. 420 (D. Del. 2009) (“when a payment by an insurer cannot inure to the debtor’s pecuniary interest, then that payment should neither enhance nor decrease the bankruptcy estate” (quoting *In re Edgeworth*, 993 F.2d 51, 55-56 (5th Cir. 1993)); *see also In re Allied Digital Tech Corp.*, 306 B.R. 505, 510 (Bankr. D. Del 2004) (ownership by a bankruptcy estate is not necessarily determinative of

the ownership of the proceeds of that policy). “[W]hen the debtor has no legally cognizable claim to the insurance proceeds, those proceeds are not property of the estate.” *In re Edgeworth*, 993 F.2d 51, 55-56 (5th Cir. 1993).

19. Conversely, Ms. Irvine will face substantial hardship if the stay is not lifted. She suffered injury to her brain, shoulder, head, neck, and back; pain and suffering; past and future physical impairment and disfigurement; and medical expenses and lost wages as a result of the Debtors’ negligence. Ms. Irvine will be prejudiced by the continued delay resulting from the automatic stay due to the possibility of witnesses moving to unknown locations, witnesses who may pass away, and the memory of events becoming less clear. Further, Ms. Irvine resides in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the events which form the basis of her claims occurred exclusively in Massachusetts. If Ms. Irvine is forced to litigate her claims in Delaware, she would incur the increased expense of bringing attorneys, witnesses, and physical evidence to Delaware. “[O]ne of the primary purposes in granting relief from the stay to permit claim liquidation is to conserve economic judicial resources.” *In re Peterson*, 116 B.R. 247, 250 (D. Colo. 1990). Here, judicial economy would be served by lifting the automatic stay and allowing Ms. Irvine’s claims to be liquidated in the forum where they are presently postured to be adjudicated quickly.

20. Neither the Debtors nor their estates will suffer any hardship if Ms. Irvine is allowed to pursue her claims solely against the Debtors’ insurance policies. Her claims are personal injury claims which do not present any factual or legal issues which will impact or distract the Debtors from reorganization efforts.

21. Lastly, the likelihood of success on the merits prong is satisfied by “even a slight probability of success on the merits may be sufficient to support lifting an automatic stay.” *In re Continental Airlines, Inc.*, 152 B.R. 420, 426 (D. Del. 1993). This prong also weighs in Ms. Irvine’s favor. The facts regarding the Debtors’ negligence as set forth above speak for themselves. No

defenses, much less strong defenses, appear to exist here. “Only strong defenses to state court proceedings can prevent a bankruptcy court from granting relief from the stay in cases where...the decision-making process should be relegated to bodies other than [the bankruptcy] court.” *In re Fonseca v. Philadelphia Housing Authority*, 110 B.R. 191, 196 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1990).

22. When weighing the above factors, the Court should lift the automatic stay in order to permit the Movant to prosecute her claims against the Debtors and any other responsible individual or entity to judgment in the State Court Action and satisfy any award or other resolution they may obtain against the Debtors’ applicable insurance policies and any other individuals or entities that are responsible for the injuries sustained.

WHEREFORE, Ms. Irvine respectfully requests that the Court enter an Order lifting the automatic stay, substantially in the form attached hereto, and for such additional relief as may be just and proper under the circumstances.

Dated: February 26, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

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